

million, who qualify for screening under today's guidelines are not being screened. They are not being screened due to a lack of education, of awareness, or access. That issue needs focus and attention. If we can make progress with screening in susceptible populations, we can make more progress in the fight against breast cancer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Speaker, I invite you and everyone within the sound of my voice tonight—all Americans—to reach into your pockets. Take out a dollar bill. Turn it around. On the back, you will see the Great Seal of the United States.

Our Founding Fathers had very few ways to communicate with us. They lived before the time of television. They lived before the time of radio. They lived before the time of photography, so they communicate to us through the Constitution. They communicate to us through the Declaration of Independence, through the Federalist Papers, through letters that they wrote, and only one image—and that image is this image—the image on our dollar bill, the image of the Great Seal of the United States.

I invite you to take a close look at it. I have one right here. The one in my pocket is in black and white—or green and white, if you will. The one here is in color. Take a look at it, and you will see the American eagle. You will see that the American eagle is holding arrows on the right, in its claw, and an olive branch on the left. This had deep symbolism to our Founding Fathers. This seal was adopted before the Constitution, itself, was ratified.

The gentleman who had to explain and to support the adoption of this symbol as our country's Great Seal said that he had the eagle holding arrows and an olive branch to symbolize war and peace. Specifically, what he said was, with regard to that olive branch, he wanted to illustrate the power of peace. He said, "the power of peace," which is not a phrase we hear very often. We hear a great deal of the power of war, but we don't hear much about the power of peace.

You will note that the eagle is not looking toward the arrows. That eagle is looking toward the olive branch. The reason the American eagle was placed by our Founding Fathers with an eye on that olive branch was that they al-

ways wanted America to be looking for peace.

I'm sad to say that we have forgotten that, this message from our Founding Fathers from over 200 years ago. We've forgotten that, but it's still here in our pockets today and on our dollar bill to remind us that the Founding Fathers wanted us to be looking not for war but for peace.

What is that power that peace has? The power that peace has is the power to educate your children, the power to maintain your own health and the health of other citizens, and the power to build roads, hospitals, and bridges. The power of war is the power to destroy all of that.

□ 1830

That is why our Founding Fathers warned us against foreign entanglements and why our Founding Fathers reminded us in the Great Seal to be looking all the time to peace and not to war. The things that we do now for the past 8 years are things that are unprecedented anywhere else in the world. The English stopped occupying other countries in the fifties, half a century ago. The French stopped doing it in the sixties. The Portuguese stopped doing it in the seventies. The Soviet Union stopped doing it in the nineties, too late to save the Soviet Union. And to a large degree the destruction of the Soviet Union came from a disrespect for the power of peace and a worship of the power of war. Let's hope that we recognize that mistake and let's hope that we don't repeat it in Iraq and in Afghanistan, wherever the next war might be.

In Washington, D.C., you hear much discussion of leadership. Everyone wants to claim that mantle. I'm a leader, he's a leader, she's a leader. Everybody claims to be a leader. Well, there is a kind of leadership that we need right now very badly, and that is the leadership that looks just a little bit ahead into the future, recognizes what's inevitable and tries to make it come sooner. I have no doubt in my mind that one day the war in Afghanistan will be over. I have no doubt in my mind that one day the war in Iraq will be over. The question is, when?

We are the strongest country on earth, the strongest country that the earth has ever seen. We end a war when we decide to end a war, and I submit to you that that time has come. There is no force on earth that will make us end the war. We have to do it now. We have to fight for the power of peace.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOXX addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### AMERICA IN AFGHANISTAN: QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, today Members received another classified briefing on our policy in Afghanistan, a briefing that raised a number of questions that need answers before our country commits further troops and resources to that conflict. These are not loaded questions or simply rhetorical, they are real questions—and just some of the real questions—that people in central New Jersey are asking.

Would this proposed troop increase bring us closer to capturing or killing those responsible for the 9/11 attacks? If the al Qaeda remnant Americans are seeking to capture or kill is on the Pakistani side of the border, or in Yemen or East Africa, how will sending more troops to, say, southern Helmand Province in Afghanistan help us to get those terrorists who attacked us on September 11 or might attack us in the future? Should we send troops to where al Qaeda isn't? Should we expand our aerial strikes? Would an escalation in air attacks do more harm than good? Is our intelligence apparatus structured and capable of giving our military and political leaders the intelligence they need to wage this war? Given our lack of foreign language capabilities, can we really know what's going on in the towns and farms and villages? Does the deterioration in the military and political situation in recent years in Afghanistan result from actions Americans have taken or failed to take? If so, how do we avoid those problems in a surged military action? What constitutes victory or success in this conflict? What is it that we hope to leave behind once we exit Afghanistan? What can we reasonably hope to leave behind?

Is the Afghan Government a viable partner? Is it viewed as legitimate by the Afghan people? Does the government and do the people have the same dedication to human rights, education and public welfare that we do? If so, how will our military troops bring improvements in those areas? Do the Afghan people have the same revulsion to official corruption that Americans do? Can the Afghan security forces be expanded as quickly as claimed? Is President Karzai correct that he needs extensive military U.S. security assistance for 15 or 20 more years? Will such assistance require the use of many private security contractors? If so, what will such a reliance on contractors cost the American taxpayer? If contractors are employed extensively in Afghanistan, do the State and Defense Departments have sufficient oversight mechanisms to ensure those contractors operate more legally and ethically than they have in, for example, Iraq? What lessons from Afghanistan's history can